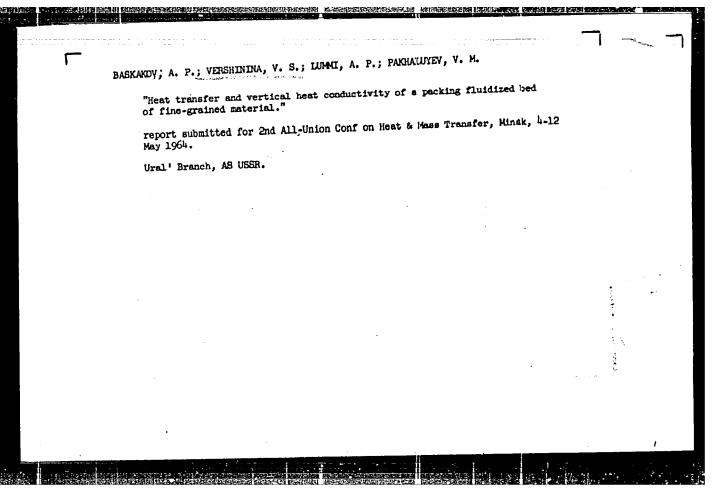
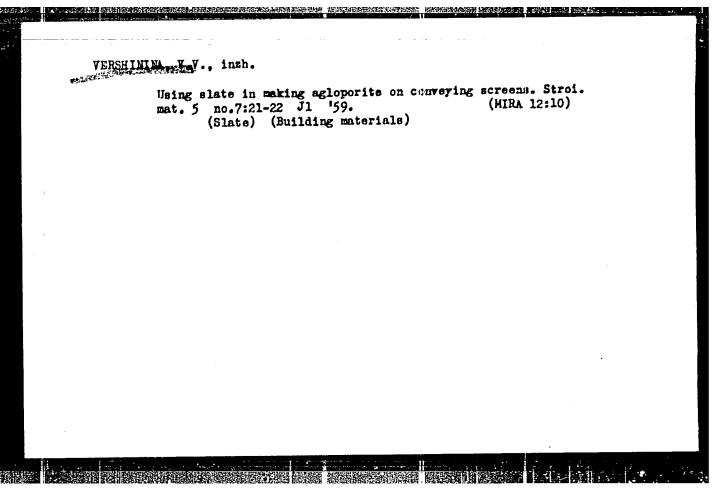
BASKAKOV, A.P.; ZUBOV, V.Ya.; GRACHEV, S.V.; VERSHININA, V.S.

Patenting wire in a fluidized bed. Stal' 24 no.7:660-663 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:1)



YERGALIY.N, A.Ye.; YURKOV, V.N.; ABEDIMOV, A.Zh.; ZAVARZIN, V.G.; VERSHININA, V.V.

Study of the electrochemical method of fastening loams and clays.
Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 15:48-52 '63. (MIRA 17:3)



S/081/62/000/016/021/043 B168/B186

AUTHORS:

Vershinina, V. V., Shlapak, G. A.

TITLE:

Testing a technique for producing a porous clay filler from

slates at an industrial testing plant

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 16, 1962, 379, abstract 16K384 (Tr. Altaysk. gornometallurg. n.-i. in-ta, v. XI, 1961,

130-134)

TEXT: A technique was worked out for producing a porous clay filler from the carbonaceous clay slates of Eastern Kazakhstan at an industrial testing plant (diagram). Tests were carried out on slates from seven deposits with the following chemical composition (in %): SiO₂ 57.62-63.60,

Al₂0₃13.9-21.48, Fe₂0₃3.19-7.66, CaO 1.00-5.20, MgO 1.54-4.40, R₂O 3.00-5.00, H₂O 0.35-0.66, calcining losses 3.20-7.58. The swelling temperature of the slates ranged from 1150 to 1190°C. The porous clay filler was produced with an apparent density of 0.4-0.7 g/cm^2 , which

Card 1/2

Testing a technique for producing...

S/081/62/000/016/021/043
B168/B186

corresponds to a swelling coefficient of 7-3. Optimum parameters for the swelling process were found for slates from various deposits. Concretes with a filler of the tested slates have a compressive strength of 50-70 kg/cm² at a density of 1000-1250 kg/m³. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859520016-4"

Card 2/2

LOKSHA, B.K.; VERSHININA, V.V.

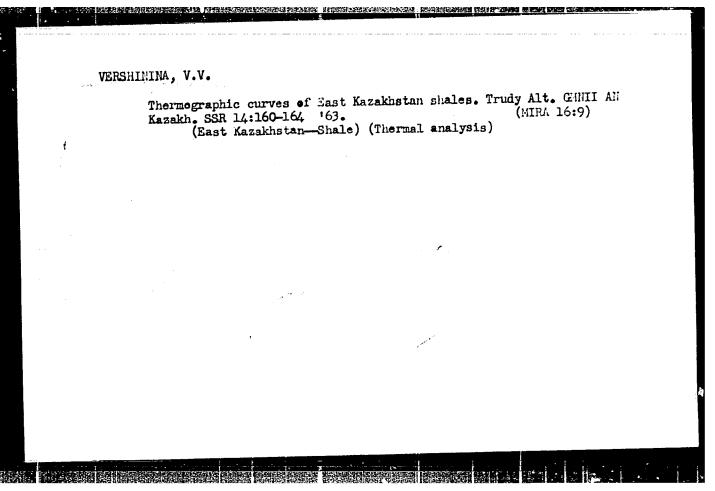
Electric viscosimeter with a noncontracting a.c. motor. Zav. lab. 30 no.62757-758 *64 (MIRA 17:8)

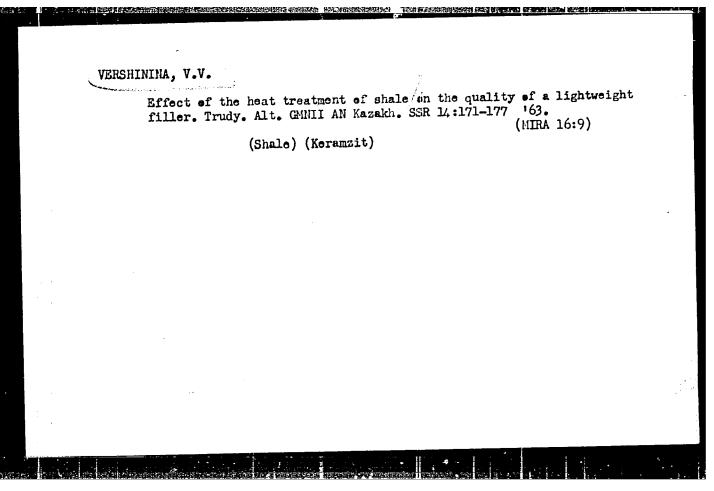
1. Gorno-metallurgicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel*skiy institut AN Kazakhskoy SSR.

VERSHININA, V.V.; GOLOSHCHAPOV, B.A.

Investigating mertars of Semipalatinsk pertland cement and Kuznetsk slag pertland cement. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 14:165-170 (MIRA 16:9)

(Slag cement) (Pertland cement)





PLATONOV, G.F.; ABDEYEV, M.A.; BUTENKO, N.S.; SIZOV, Yu.M.; VERSHININA, V.V.; MIKHAYLOV, E.I.; SIDOREHKO, T.A.; DYUYSEKIN, Ye.K.; FRIGHLTOV, M.D.; KUZHAKHNETOV, E.I.; GANCHENKO, V.M.; SHISHKIN, V.I.; CHIRKOVA, N.P.; IL'INA, I.I.; BERDUS, Yu.M.

Two-stage method of treating slag and sinter cake in electric furnaces.

Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 14:4-13 '63. (MINA 16:9)

(Nonferrous metals—Electrometallurgy)

VERSHININA, V.V.

Effect of growth promoting substances and microelements on the yield of broad beans. Biul. Glav. bot. sada. no.49:107-111 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

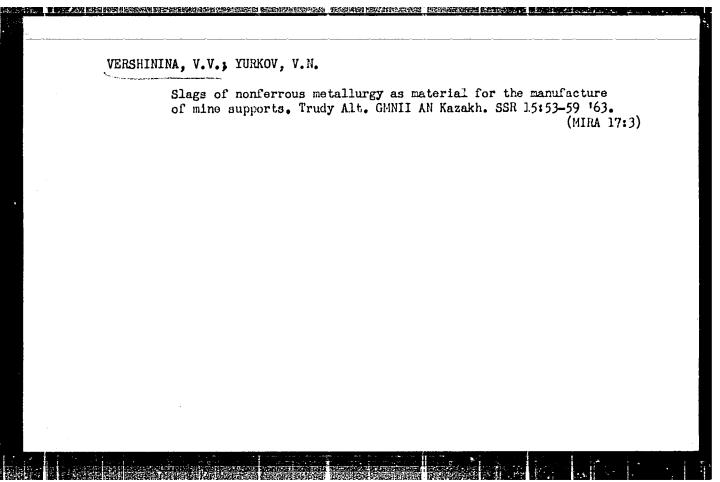
1. Botanicheskiy sad imeni prof. B.M. Kozo-Polyanskogo Voronezhskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. (Broad bean) (Plants, Effect of trace elements on) (Growth promoting susbtances)

DAVYDOV, V.I.; VERSHININA, V.V.

Determination of the weight of the fetus before labor by Z.P. Iakubova's method. Kaz. med. zhur. no.1:38-40 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:8)

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii lechebnogo fakuliteta (ispolnyayushchiy obyasannosti zaveduyushchego - dotsent V.I. Davydov) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (OBSTETRICS)



THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

VERSHININA, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Carbonaceous and argillaceous shales of eastern Kazakhstan as a high-grade source for the production of lightweight building materials. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 17 no.4:8-13 no.4:8-13 Ap 161. (MIRA 14:5) (Kazakhstan—Shale)

VERSHININA, V.V.; AEDEYEV, M.A.; BUTENKO, N.S.

Thermal characteristics of Mikolayevka deposit ores. Trudy Alt.

GMNII AN Kazakh.SSR lli82-92 '61. (MIRA 1.3)

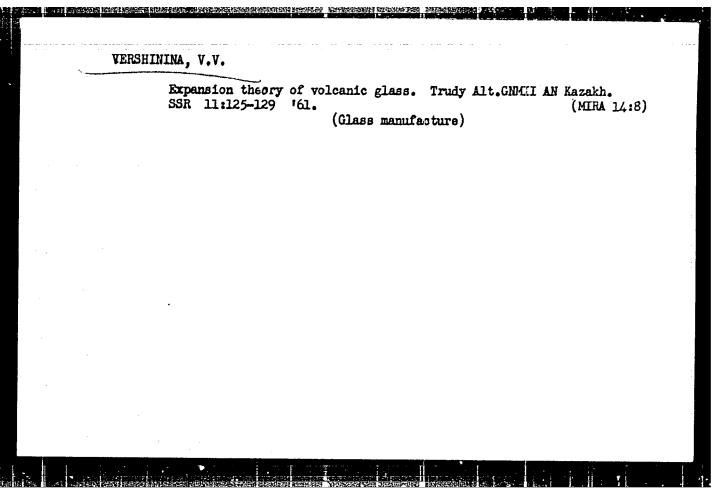
(Nikolayefka (Altai Territory)--Ore deposits)

(Thermal analysis)

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

VERSHININA, V.V.

Effect of various reducing agents on the bloating process of clayey soil of East Kazakhstan. Truly Alt. CMNII AN Kazakh. SSR ll:119-124 '61. (MIRA 14:8) (East Kazakhstan Province-Clay)



VERSHININA, V.V.; SHLAPAK, G.A.

Experimental and industrial testing of the keramzit manufacturing process from shale. Trudy Alt.GMIII AN Kazakh.SSR 11:130-134 '61.

(Keramzit) (Shale)

ے ۔	VERSHININA, V.V.
	Lime-slag binder made of waste zinc slags. Trudy Alt.GMNII AH Kazakh.SSR 11:135-140 *61. (MIRA 14:8 (Slag) (Binding materials)

Heat insulating slag weel ebtained during the electric smelting of semifinished products of the lead and zinc industries. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazaki. SSR 14:141-149 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Mineral wool) (Nonferrous metal industries--By-products)

VERSHININA, V.V.; FEDOTOVA, I.I.

Local binding materials and slag portland cement from slags ebtained during the electric smelting of the semifinished products of the load and zinc industries. Trudy Alt. GHNII AN Kazakh. SSR 14:150-159 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Binding materials) (Slag cement) (Nenferreus motal industries-By-preducts)

VERSHININA, V. V., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of viscosity and electrical conductivity of slags in lead electrosmelting." Alma-Ata, 1960. 12 pp; with schematics; (Ministry of Eigher Education USSE, Kazakh Mining Metallurgy Inst); 150 copies; price not given; (%L, 28-60, 160)

VERSHININA, U.U.

137-1958-2-2349

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 21 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vershinina, V.V.

TITLE: The Electrical Conductivity of Slags in the Electro-

smelting of Lead Agglomerates (Elektroprovodnost' shlakov

elektroplavki svintsovykh aglomeratov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Altaysk. gornometallurg. n.-i. in-ta, 1957, Vol 4, pp 89-95

ABSTRACT: A Kohlrausch universal bridge was used to measure the electrical conductivity of the slags. One of the electrodes was a crucible of soft Fe, in which the slags were melted down; the other was a Fe rod installed at the center of the crucible. The melting of the slags was done in a Kryptol furnace. The temperature of the slags was measured by means of a Pt-PtRh thermocouple. The studies were made on factory slags obtained in a Leninogorsk semi-industrial electric furnace. The quantities of the basic components in the slags varied as follows: ZnO 10-16%, FeO 25-29%, SiO₂ 27-43%, CaO 8-16%, Al₂O₃ 5-11%. The Si content was 1.5-2.5%, Pb content 0.6-4.0%, Cu content 0.3-1.1%. The electrical conductivity of the slags was measured within the tem-

Card 1/2 perature range 900-1350°. The curves showing the dependence of

137-1958-2-2349

The Electrical Conductivity of Slags (cont.)

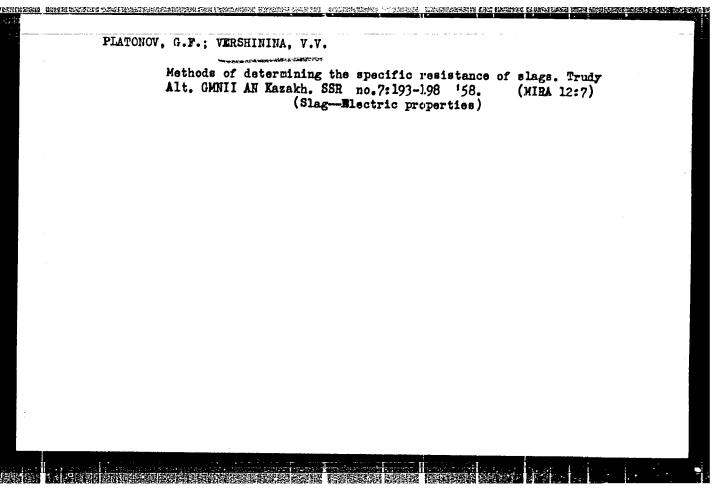
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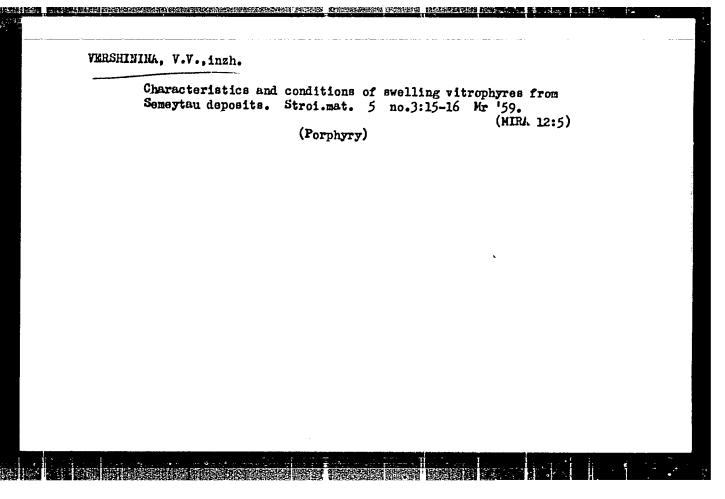
the electrical conductivity on the temperature were approximately parallel up to 1100°. At lower temperatures the electrical conductivity of the slags varied considerably (especially at 9000), which was caused, apparently, not so much by their chemical composition as by their mineralogical composition. It was found that the electrical conductivity of the slags increased as the temperature rose. On the curves showing the dependence of the electrical conductivity on the temperature two breaks occurred at temperatures of the order of 1150 and 10000; this was accounted for by the fact that the slags crystallized. It was found that the curve segments conformed to the exponential relationship K = Ae - QRT, wherein the constant A has different values. The electrical conductivity of the slags at relatively high temperatures (of the order of 1300-1350°) did not depend greatly on their composition and fell within the range 0.3-0.9 mho/cm. The data obtained concerning the electrical conductivity of slags resulting from the electrosmelting of lead confirmed that the conductivity of the slags was ionic in character. The study of the electrical conductivity of the slags without regard to the viscosity factor made it impossible to substantiate fully any selection of optimum slag compositions.

Card 2/2

I.P.

1. Slags-Conductivity 2. Electrodes-Applications 3. Electric bridges-Applications



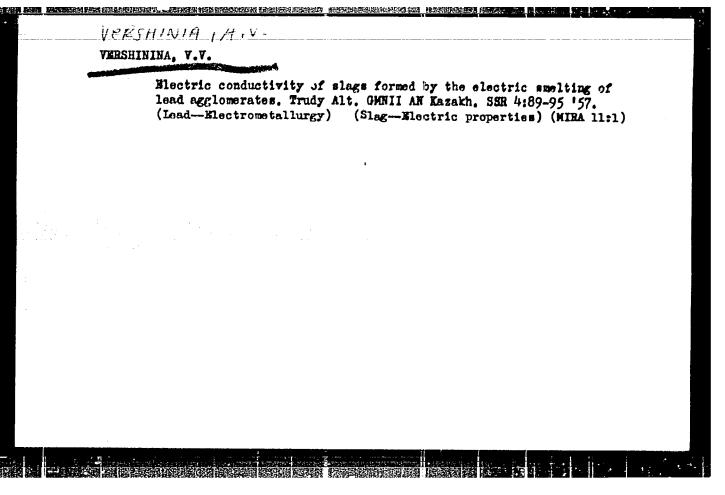


VERSHININA. V. V., 1nzh.

Clay shale from Eastern Eazakhstan as raw material for producing lightweight aggregates. Stroi. mat. 6 no.10:37 0 '60.

(MIRA. 13:10)

(Eazakhstan—Shale) (Aggregates (Building materials))



PROSVIRIN, V. I., Dr.; ZUDIN, I. F.; VERSHINSKAYA. A. D., Engineer

Mbr., Taniitmash (Central Scientific-Research Institute of Technology and Machine Bldg.)
(-1945-)

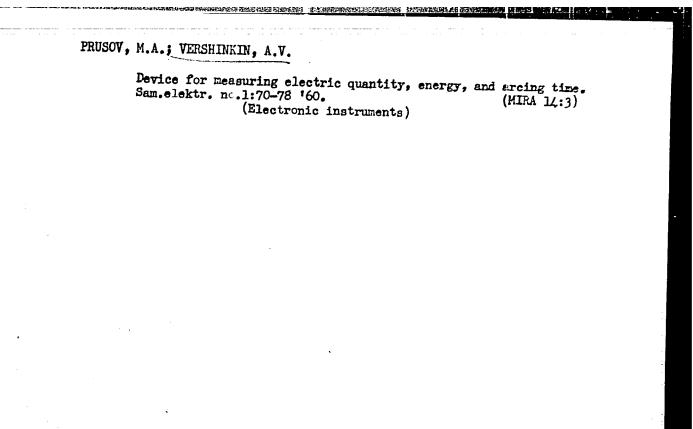
Candidate in Technical Sciences

*Cast Nitrogenous Steel Cutter, * Stanki I Instrument, 16, No. 3, 1945

IR-52059019

VERSHININA, V.V.

Effect of the degree of acidity on the viscosity and electrical conductivity of slags from the electric smelting of lead. Truly Alt. GHIII All Kazakh.SSR 6:165-174 '58. (MIRA 12:1) (Lead--Electrometallurgy) (Slag--Testing)



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ISAYEV; S.I.; DRYAGINA, I.V.; VERSHINKINA, I.M.

Effect of chronic irradiation with Co⁶⁰ on the growth of the gladiolus plant and the formation of the vegetative progeny.

Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.5:1250-1253 D 160. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova, Predstavleno akademikom N.V.TSitsinym.

(PLANTS; EFFECT OF GAMMA RAYS ON)

(BULBS (BOTANY)) (GLADIOLUS)

ZOREV, N.N., doktor tekhn.nauk; TashLITSKIY, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUCHMA, L.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; VERSHINEKAYA, A.D., inzh.; OVUMYAN, G.G., inzh.; ISAYEV, A.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; KIRILLOVA, O.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KATSHEL'SON, V.Yu., inzh.; LAPIN, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDOROV, N.M., inzh.; CHERMYY, A.P., inzh.; MOROZOV, N.A., inzh.; DOGAK, N.S.; ANDERYEV, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLENOK, Ye.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKAREVICH, B.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEREMIN, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; YERHOLOV, I.N.; inzh.; UNKSOV, Ye.P., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., red.; SOBOLEVA, G.N., red.izd-va; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn.red.

and the state of t

[Engineering problems in the manufacture of heavy machinary]
Nekotorye voprosy tekhnologii tiashelogo mashinostroeniia. Moskve,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry. Pt. 2 [Metal
cutting and quality control of parts] Otrabotka metallav rezaniem
in kontrol' kachestva detalei. 1960. 173 p. (Moscow. TSentral'nyi
nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut tekhnologii i mashinostroeniia.
[Trudy], vol.99).

(Machinery industry)
(Metal cutting)
(Quality control)

VER	PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5581	
	 Moscow. Dom nauchno.tekhnicheskoy propagandy. Vysokoproizvoditel'nyy rezhushchiy instrument [sbornik] (Highly Productive Cutting Tools; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Productive Cutting Tools; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Productive Cutting Tools; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Productive Cutting Tools; Collection of Articles (10,000 copies Mashgiz, 1961. 354 p. Errata slip inserted. 10,000 copies Printed. Sponsoring Agency: Obshchestvo po rasprostruncniyu roliticheskikh inauchnykh znaniy RSFSR. Moskovskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy i nauchnykh znaniy RSFSR. Moskovskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskogo. Ed. (Title page): N. S. Degtyarenko, Candidate of Technical. Ed.: Title page): N. S. Degtyarenko, Candidate of Technical. Ed.: Z. I. Chernova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Coliticated. I. I. Lesnichenko; Technical Engineer. PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel of machine, instrument, and tool plants. 	
	Card=1/6.	,

Highly Productive Cutting Tools (Cont.)

COVERAGE: The collection contains information on the following:
new brands of high-speed steels and hard alloys; designs of
built-up tools and tools for the machining of holes; tools
for machining hest-resisting and light-matel alloys and plastics;
tools for unithrad machines and automatic production lines;
and methods for the sharpening and maintenance of carbidetipped tools. No personalities are mentioned. There are 56
references, mostly Soviet. References accompany some of the
articles.

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Foreword

I. NEW BRANDS OF HIGH-SPEED STEELS AND HEAD ALLOYS

Geller, Yu. A. (Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor). Highly
Productive High-Speed Steels

7

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Highly Productive Cutting Tools (Cont.) SOV/5581	
III. TOOLS FOR MACHINING HEAT-RESISTING AND LIGHT-METAL ALLOYS AND PLASTICS	
Vershinskaya, A. D. [Engineer]. Drilling of Titanium and H. Resisting Alloys	eat- 135
Andreyev, G. S. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Heaming Heat-Resisting Alloys	
Yerokhin, A. A. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Shank-Typerols for Machining Holes in Light-Metal Alloys	-
Yegorov, S. V. Cutting Tools for Machining Plastics	180
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8/123/61/000/020/017/035 A004/A101

AUTHOR:

Vershinskaya, A. D.

TITLE:

Drilling of titanium and heat-resistant alloys

FERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 20, 1961, 51-52, abstract 20B296 (V sb. "Vysokoproizvodit. rezhushchiy instrument", Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961, 135-153)

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

The author investigated the drilling process of the BT 2 (VT2) and TEXT: BT 5 (VT5) titanium alloys and the .X189T (1Kh189T) austenitic steel grade, delivered in the form of forgings 60×30 mm in cross section and 300 mm long. The durability relationships of other titanium and heat-resistant alloys were determined. It was found that, to increase the vibration proofness, shortened drills should be used whose length of the spiral part should not exceed 5 - 6 Udrill. If long drills are used, it is recommended to sharpen them with a beat of the cutting edges of up to 0.2 μ . It is expedient to use rigidity bushes. The surface finish of the chip-deflecting flute should not be lower than class 8. Drills of more than 10 mm in diameter should have a double grinding with the following geometry: 2 φ = 140 and 2 φ_0 = 70. For the drilling of heat-

Card 1/2

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Drilling of titanium and heat-resistant alloys

resistant steels and alloys checkered chip-breaking flutes should be cut on the back surfaces of the drill. The back angles at the drill periphery should be $12-14^{\circ}$ for heat-resisting steels and $16-18^{\circ}$ for titanium alloys. The transverse edge is sharpened. Drilling should be carried out with ample cooling. With dry drilling the cutting conditions decrease by a factor of 2, while the drill speed during sinking work is reduced by 15%. Blanks from heat-resistant alloys have to be drilled either prior to their heat treatment or after annealing. There are 21 figures and 5 tables.

A BIG REPRESENTATION OF THE PROPERTY PROPERTY PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE



B. Bozin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VERSHINSKATA, A.D., inzh.

Designing thread cutters to be used in the machining of heatresistant steels. Energomashinostroenie 4 no.7:36-37 J1 '58.

(Metal-cutting tools) (MIRA 11:10)

VERDINGUERRYN, MEZ

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4804

- Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut teknologii i mashinostroyeniya
- Nekotoryye voprosy tekhnologii tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya, chast' 2: Obrabotka metallov rezaniyem i kontrol' kachestva detaley (Some Problems in the Manufacturing Processes of Heavy Machinery, Pt. 2: Metal Cutting and Quality Control of Parts) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 173 p. (Series: Its: [Trudy] kn. 99) 2,500 copies printed.
- Sponsoring Agencies: Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu; Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya.
- Ed.: Ye.P. Unksov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building: S.Ya. Golovin, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: G.N. Soboleva; Tech. Ed.: Z.I. Chernova.
- PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel in heavy-machinery plants and for scientific workers in factory laboratories and research institutes.

Card 1/4

 Some Problems (Cont.)

SOV/4804

COVERAGE: The book contains a summary of work conducted by the personnel of TaNIITMASh in the field of mechanical machining and quality control of parts. Included is a discussion on the correct combination of depth, feed, and speed in cutting with maximum capacity of the machine tool. Also considered are the development of machining methods in rough and semifinishing production, and the application of ultrasonic devices for flaw detection and measurement of wall thickness. No personalities are mentioned. References follow some of the chapters.

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PART I. WORKING OF METALS BY CUTTING

Ch. I. Some Results of [Research] Work in the Field of Mechanics of the Metal-Cutting Process [Zorev, N.N., Doctor of Technical Sciences]

Ch. II. Development of Efficient Cutting Regimes, and Methods of Improving the Usefulness of Operation of Machine Tools in Heavy-Machine Plants [Zorev, N.N., N.I. Tashlitskiy and L.K. Kuchma, Candidates of Technical Sciences; A.D. Vershinskaya and G.G. Ovumyan, Engineers]

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Ch.	VI.	Some Results of Work on the Improvement of Manufacturing Processes in the Heavy-Machinery Industry [Isayev, A.I., N.S. Dogak, Engineer G.S. Andreyev, Ye.N. Mikhaylenok, B.K. Makarevich, Candidates of Technical Sciences]	; 111
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Some Problems (Cont.)

Ch. II. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection and Measurement of [Wall] Thickness of Products [Yermolov, I.N., Engineer]

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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VK/wrc/sfm
2/23/61

\$/020/60/135/005/040/043 B016/B052

AUTHORS:

Isayev, S. I., Dryagina, I. V. and Vershinkina, I. M.

TITLE:

Influence of Chronical Exposure to Co⁶⁰ Radiation on the Growth of Gladiolus and the Development of Vegetative

Descendants

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 5,

pp. 1250-1253

TEXT: The authors report on their experiments on the chronical exposure of Gladiolus plants (species: "Sommerfreude", and "Vincent Van Gogh") to the radiation of Co. They studied the influence on growth and vegetative propagation. The cobalt radiation source was in the y-field of the Vsesoyuznyy institut udobreniy i agropochvovedeniya (All-Union Fertilizer and Soil Science Institute) of the VASKhNIL (Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V. I. Lenina, All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin). In 1959, young bulbs were planted at a distance of 2.85-30 m from the cobalt source (highest dose: 28301 r) (lowest dose: 347 r). The control plants received only 4.6rduring the whole period of vegetation. These experiments showed Gladiolus to be highly Card 1/2

Influence of Chronical Exposure to Co 60 Radiation on the Growth of Gladiolus and the Development of Vegetative Descendants

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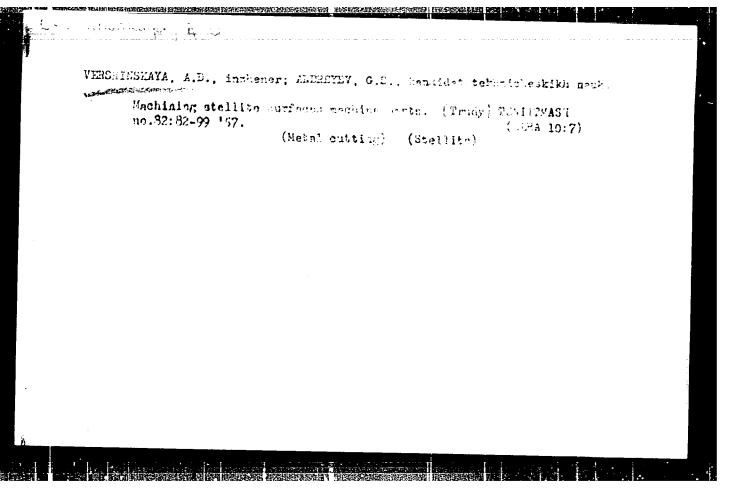
resistant toward ionizing radiation, and within four months it withstands radiation of higher intensity than that applied to the bulbs before planting. Only the development of vegetative descendants is considerably inhibited. The effect on growth germinative faculty, size of the developing bulbs, and photosynthesis was not uniform. The photosynthesis of irradiated plants was not inhibited. Among the plants exposed to strong radiation there were some individuals with high radiation resistance and propagation coefficients. The authors mention the Agrobiological Station of Moscow State University at Chashnikovo. There are 5 tables and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: June 24, 1960, by N. V. Tsitsin, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 21, 1960

Card 2/2



VSIR/ Engi	inea	ring - Machining metals
Card 1/1		
		Pub. 128 - 10/35
Authors	8	Vershinskaya, A. D., Engineer; and Andreys, G. S., Cand. Tech. Sc.
Title		Grinding and milling stellite
Perilodical	ŧ	Vest. mash. 35/3, 31 - 35, Mar 1955
Abstract		
una itace	•	The problems in shaping cutting tools rade of stellite due to the extreme hardness of this material are discussed. Directions are given for preparing the stellite blanks. The types of carbide tungsten commosing the tool used in machining stellite are indicated, as well as the slow operation and shallow cut to be followed in machining and grinding. Two USSR references (1941-1948). Illustrations; graphs; tables.
	\$ 1 ;	ing the stellite blanks. The types of carbide tungsten commosing the tool used in machining stellite are indicated, as well as the slow operation and shallow cut to be followed in machining and grinding. Two USSR references (1941-1948). Illustrations; graphs; tables.
Institution	1.7	ing the stellite blanks. The types of carbide tungsten communing the tool used in machining stellite are indicated, as well as the slow operation and shallow cut to be followed in machining and grinding. Two USSR references (1941-1948). Illustrations; graphs; tables.
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AUTEOR: Vershinskaya, A. D.					
TITLE: A method for improving the ability of st	I will be all all and the the control has				
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i townnym co.	t, ap. 1, 1965, 30				
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E193/E383

AUTHORS:

Lozinskiy, M.G., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Bernshteyn, M.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences

and Vershinskaya, T.V., Engineer

TITLE:

Polygonization of molybdenum studied by high-

temperature metallographic methods

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,

no: 1, 1962, 57 - 64

TEXT: Owing to the resultant formation of fine inhomogeneities of the structure and increase in the recrystallization temperature, polygonization of metals brings about an improvement in the mechanical properties, both at room and elevated temperatures. This is particularly important in the case of Mo, which is mainly used in high-temperature applications and, consequently, it is important to establish heat- and mechanical-treatment procedures which would ensure polygonization of this metal and its alloys. Hence the present investigation, in which high-temperature metallographic methods such as described,

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Polygonization of

for instance, in Ref. 6 (M.G. Lozinskiy and N.Z. Pertsovskiy -Izv. AN SSSR, OTN, seriya Metallurgiya i toplivo, no. 1, 1961) were used. Experiments were conducted on vacuum-melted Mo containing small additions of Ti and Zr which constituted a solid solution and in which no solid transformation of any kind took place. The cast ingots were first hot-forged and then hot-rolled to 3.5 mm thickness, after which the material was annealed at 1 500 °C for one hour. Part of the annealed strip was rolled at 600 °C to 5, 7, 9 and 13% reduction in thickness and specimens of both annealed and work-hardened alloys were used for taking hardness measurements at 1 050, 1 100 and 1 150 °C. In the other series of experiments, electrolytically polished test pieces of annealed material were extended in vacuum at a constant rate of strain at 1 050 and 1 150 °C and after attaining elongation of 3, 6 and 13% were maintained under a load, photomicrographs of the surface of the test pieces being taken at various stages of this treatment. X-ray diffraction analysis was also carried out on test pieces stressed at elevated temperatures. The results obtained can be summarized as Card 2/7,

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follows.

1) Hot hardness of the alloys studied increases with increasing degree of preliminary plastic deformation but the longer the loading time used during the hardness measurements, the lower is the value of hardness obtained. This is illustrated in Fig. 2, where the Vickers hardness (HV) of various specimens is plotted against the loading time (min), the degree of preliminary plastic deformation (%) being indicated on each graph; experimental points denoted by circles, triangles and dots relate, respectively, to test temperatures of 1 050, 1 100 and 1 150 °C. It will be seen that an anomalous increase takes place in specimens preliminarily rolled to 9% reduction and that the hardness of specimens deformed to 13% reduction is higher at 1 150 °C than at 1 050 °C or 1 100 °C. 2) The increase in hardness with rising temperature is relatively small in specimens deformed to 5 and 7% reduction and large in more heavily deformed material, this increase being particularly pronounced in specimens given 9% reduction, which indicates that this treatment brings about polygonization Card 3/75

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of the alloy. In Fig. 3 the decrease in hardness (\triangle H, kg/mm²) is plotted against the test temperature, the degree of preliminary deformation being indicated by each curve. 3) The microhardness of the alloy at high temperature also varies with loading time. This is demonstrated in Fig. 4,

where the microhardness (HV, kg/mm²) is plotted against the loming time at 1 050 (graph a) and 1 150 C (graph 后), the degree of preliminary deformation being shown by each curve. It will be seen that the microhardness of all work-hardened specimens tested at 1 050 °C decreases monotonically with increasing loading time; the curves for specimens given 9 and 13% reduction and tested at 1 150 °C show a maximum at 30 and 80 min, respectively. The maximum increase in microhardness with increasing loading times is shown by a specimen deformed to 9% reduction and tested at 1 150 $^{\circ}$ C. 4) The results of X-ray diffraction analysis show that fragmentation of blocks in the course of plastic deformation is

a characteristic feature of Mo and that the degree of Card 4/7/

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Polygonization of

fragmentation can be assessed from the increase in the width of the X-ray lines. In Fig. 6, the increase in the width $(\beta 10^{-3} \text{ radians})$ of the (211) lines is plotted against the degree of deformation at temperatures indicated by each curve. It will be seen that a maximum degree of polygonization is attained in the material extended to 9% elongation at 1 150 If, however, a specimen in this condition is held under a load at 1 150 °C for 80 min, the X-ray reflections become more diffuse, indicating that this treatment brings about an increase in the dimensions of blocks. There are 8 figures and 10 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language reference mentioned is: Ref. 4: Cahn, R.W. - Proc. Phys. Soc., A63, 1950.

ASSOCIATIONS:

Institut mashinovedeniya GKAMSM SSSR (Institute of Machine Science of GKAMSM USSR) Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Institute of Steel)

Card 5/7/5-

LOZINSKIY, M.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; BERNSHTEYN, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; VERSHINSKAYA, T.V., inzh.

Investigating the polygonization of molybdenum by high temperature metallography. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.1:57-64 Ja 62.

1. Institut mashinovedeniya Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu i Moskovskiy institut stali.

(Molybdenum--Metallography) (Dislocations in metals)

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VERSHINSKAYA, V. F.	155T93
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Akademiya nauk SSSR

Sbornik posvyashchennyy pamyati Akademika P.P. Lazareva (Collection of Articles in Memory of Academician P.P. Lazarev) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1956. 374 p. 1,600 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Shuleykin, V.V., Academician; Editorial Board: Shuleykin, V.V., Academician, Deryagin, B.V., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Frank, G.M., Corresponding Member, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, Volarovich, M.P., Professor, Yefimov, V.V., Professor, Maslov, N.M., Kuzin, A.M., Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: Kuznetsova, Ye.B.; Tech. Ed.: Shevchenko, G.N.

PURPOSE: This compilation of articles is published in honor of P.P. Lazarev.

COVERAGE: The collection consists of three parts; the first group of articles deals with general physics, the second with biophysics and physiology, the third with geophysics. In the Table of Contents, the date on which the article was received follows each title.

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SECTION III. GEOPHYSICS

Kolyubakin, V.V., Ozerskaya, M.L., Petrova, G.N. Field Apparatus for Determining the Magnetic Properties of Rocks (July 1953)

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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VERSHINSKIY, A., inzh.-podpolkovnik, kand.tekhn.nauk; KONDRAT'YEV, L.,
Inzh.-podpolkovnik, kand.tekhn.nauk

Autonomous navigation in a space flight. Av.i kosm. 46 no.7:
20-25 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Navigation (Astronautics))

ACC NRI AP6028538

SOURCE CODE: UR/0280/66/000/003/0088/0093

.AUTHOR: Vershinskiy, A. V. (Moscow)

()RG: none

TITLE: Some methods for increasing the efficiency of information processing systems

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 3, 1966, 88-93

NOPIC TACS: least square method, information theory, statistic solution, information processing system, reliability analysis, closed automatic control system, open automatic control system

ABSTRACT: The article contains a study of the possibility of using statistical hypothesis verification methods for failure detection and for better efficiency in test systems (involving individual instrumentation components), by means of techniques involving a comparison of the signals of the monicored facilities with signal values obtained as a result of smoothing and extrapolation. A solution regarding outage is reached on the basis of an analysis of the statistical hypotheses which define the relation between the magnitude of the deviation and the state of the system. Should this deviation fall within a critical zone the test instrument in question is considered to have failed and is disconnected from the composite system. Activities involving the disconnection of a specific device from the system and its reconnection are optimized through minimization of mean losses, expressed as reliability and

Card 1/2

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VERSHINSKIY, B.V.

Principles underlying the mapping of the distribution of ixodid ticks, carriers of human diseases. Dokl. Inst. geog. Sib. i Dal!. Vost. no.3:37-42 '63. (MIRA 18:12)

IGNATIYEV, Ye.I., otv. red.; SHOCHIN, A.A., red.; BYAKOV, V.P., red.; VERSHINEKIY, B.V., red.; YAKOVLEV, A.V., red.; KHLEBOVICH, I.A., red.

[Medical geography; results and prospects] Meditsinskaia geografiia; itogi, perspektivy. Irkutak, 1964. 208 p. (MTRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut geografii Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka.

 VERSHINSKIY, B.V.; BALAGANOV, V.Ya.

Focus of taiga encephalitis and the dynamics of vegetation cover. Dokl. Inst. geog. Sib. i Dal'. Vost. no.1:58-67 162.

(MIRA 17:8)

USSR/Zooparasitology. Parasitic Protozoa

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57866

Author

: Vershinskiv B. V.

Inst

: Not given

Title

: Experiment of Infection of Golden Hamsterswith

Trichomonas vaginalis Donne, 1836

Crig Pub : Zool. zh., 1957, 36, No 11, 1774-1776

Abstract

After a check for the absence of spontaneous invasion by trichomonada, nonbacterial culture of Trichomonas vaginalis (about 30,000 parasites to a single infection) were placed in the vaginas of the hamsters. Seventeen of 22 animals became infected. The invasion continued for periods ranging from 2 weeks to several months. No pathological modifications of the mucus of

the vaginas were noted.

Card 1/1

3

BALAGAMOV, V.Ya.; VERSHINSKIY, B.V.; REYMERS, M.F.

Dynamics of the biological units of the Verkholensa taiga. 21b.
geog. sbor. no.3:134-170 64.

(MIRA 18:3)

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VERSHINSKIY, B.V.

Geographical aspects of studying natural focus diseases in central Siberia. Sib. geog. sbor. no.3:171-197 64. (MIRA 18:3)

VERSHINSKIY, B.V.

Pathogenicity of Trichomonas vaginalis donne, 1836 [with summary in English]. Akush. i gin. 34 no.4:76-80 J1-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz kafedry obshey biologii i parazitologii imeni akad. Ye.N. Pavlovskogo (nach. - prof. V.G. Gnezdilov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

(TRICHOMONAS,
vaginalis, pathogenicity in mice (Rus))

VERSHINSKIY, B.V.

Reperimental infection of golden hamsters by Trichomonas vaginalis Donne, 1836 [with summary in English] Zool. zhur. 36 no.11:1774-1776 N '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Kafedra obshohey biologii i parazitologii im, akad. Ye.N.
Pavlovskogo Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im, S.M.
Kirova (Leningrad).

(Trichomonas) (Parasites--Hamsters)

ROZOVSKIY, V. (g. Saratov); VERSHINSKIY, G. (g. Khar'kov); KUKLIN, G. (g. Kirov)

Readers' letters. Izobr.i rats. no.4131 Ap *62. (MIRA 15:4) (Technological innovations)

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VERSHINSKIY, N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Wire data transmitters are metallic nerves in contemporary machines.

Tekh, mol. 25 no.3:35 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:6)

(Electric instruments)

Marine electronics. Trudy Inst. okean. 74:3-12 '65.

The EDV-1 electrodynamograph. Ibid.:17-20

(MIRA 18:12)

VERSHINSKIY, N.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, O.N.

Use of vibratory systems for determining water density.

Trudy Inst. okean. 74:13-16 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

VERSHINSKIY, N.V.; BOROVIKOV, P.A.

Calculation of stations with automatically variable depth.

Trudy Inst. okean. 74:85-89 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

VERSHINIKIY, N. V.	175723	如果特 <u>最</u> 大的基本企	sphere, 2 pairs of vanes, pair of resistance bridges, a-f oscillator, 2 amplifiers, 2 rectitividges, and cathode-ray tube for showing veloctiers, and cathode-ray tube for showing veloctiers, and (wave processes, turbulence, etc.). 1ty vector, (wave processes, turbulence, etc.). Submitted 14 Jun 50 by Acad P. P. Shirsbov.	UBSR/Geophysics - Oceanology 11 Aug 50 (Contd)	Classical bydicmetry, actuations because of cannot record rapid fluctuations because of cannot record rapid fluctuation of ertia. Hydrodynamic force on immobile sphere cran be considered single-valued function of fluid's velocity for certain Re numbers; thus, fluid's velocity for certain recorder consisting of author built pulsation recorder consisting of author built pulsation recorder consisting of	"Recording of Fluctuations in Velocity Vector and Fluids," N. V. Vershinskiy, Inst Oceanol, of Fluids," N. V. Vershinskiy, Inst Oceanol, of Fluids, "N. V. Vershinskiy, Inst Oceanol, of Fluids," N. V. Vershinskiy, Inst Oceanol, of Fluids, "No See See See See See See See See See Se	11 Aug 50 USSR/Geophysics - Oceanology Hydraulics

Telemech, Acad Sci USSR during use of the electronic commutator for simulcurves with the sid of a single-ray cathode oscillo-Considers a new method for simultaneously recording "Avtomat 1 Telemekh" Vol XII, No 3, pp 216-230 USSR/Physics - Oscillograph, Electronic establishment of commutated amplifiers. sideration the design peculiarities and parameters of tameous recording it is necessary to take into congraph and special electronic commutator. Shows that lograph," N. V. Vershinskiy. scheme. Submitted 28 Feb 49 and again 6 Mar 51. of oscillograms, the author derives computational from the condition governing the absence of fogging the selected type of commutator and also the time of "Electron-Ray Commutator for the Electronic Oscilformulas for individual elements of commutator VERSHINSKIY, N.V Inst of Autometics and May/Jun Proceeding 215161 191618 ያ

- 1. Vershinskiy N.V.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Hydrodynamics
- 7. Physics of sea waves. Tekh. molod. 20 no.12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

VERSHINSKIY, N. V.

"Problem of the Gravitational Factors in the Shore Zone," DAN SESE, Vol 87, No 5, pp 732-6, Dec 52.

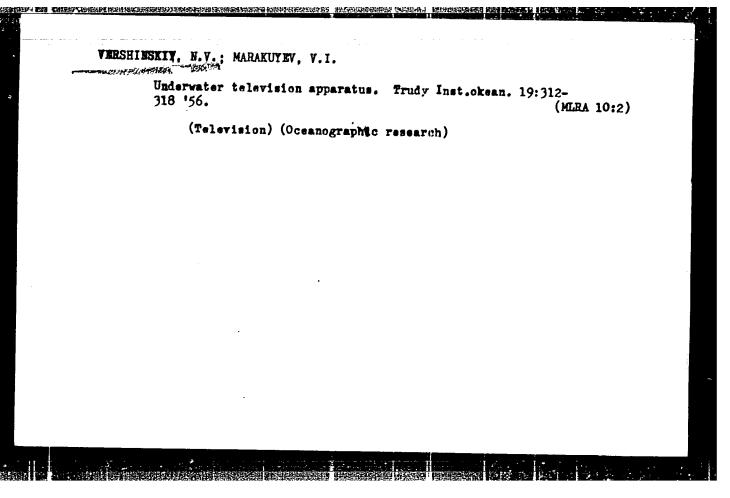
In 1949 the author, A. A. Depreys, and A. P. Kestner designed a new device for investigating gravitational oscillations of a fluid; and in 1951 the author noted that such device could be set in two different regimes where the deviations of its mobile system are close in phase to the oscillations of the rave velocity or to the oscillations of the wave acceleration; in the latter case the device records the hydrodynamic force, which was not taken into account earlier. The study of this force is of great interest in investigations of the dynamic processes occurring in the coastal zone of seas and reservoirs, since up till now only two forces, frictional forces and forces associated with resistance of form, have been considered. The work described was begun in 1949 on the suggestion of Prof. V. P. Zenkovich, who gave constant attention to the work. Submitted by Acad. V. V. Shuleykin 10 cct 1952.

VERSHINSKIY, N.V. Present electrical apparatuses for investigating swell. Trudy Inst.okean. 10:192-202 '54. (MIRA 7:11) 1. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR. (Hydrodynamics)

VERSHINSKIY, N.V.; KESTNER, A.P.

Nearshore electrical wave-measuring instrument. Trudy Okean.kom. 1:126-133 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut okeanologii AH SSSR.
(Waves) (Oceanographic research)



VERSHINSKIY, N... kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Deep-sea television. Tekh.mol.24 no.1/2:51-53 Ja-F 156.
(MIRA 9:7)

1.Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey morekov alektroniki Instituta okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Television cameras)

USSR/Zooparasitology. Parasitic Worms

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57874

Author

: Turlygina Ye. S. and Vershinskiy N. V.

Inst

: Not given

Title

: Application of an Electric Current for the

Destruction of Nematodos in the Soil

Orig Pub : Priroda, 1957, No 8, 97-98

Abstract

: Soil infected with Root-knot nematodes was placed in glass tubes, at the ends of which were placed electrodes from tin foil connected with high frequency alternate current. The period of soil processing lasted from fractions of a second to several seconds. After the soil was processed cucumber seeds were planted; the plants were grown for a period of 1 month; they were tested for infection by root-knot nematodes.

Card 1/2

USSR/Zooparasitology. Parasitic Worms

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57874

Abstract

: The plants were only slightly infected when an electrical gradient of 30 to 100 v/cm was applied; with an electrical gradient of 500 to 600 v/cm there was no infection. Since the soil was practically not heated, the death of the larvae was ascribed to the electotraumatic action of the high tension current.

Card 2/2

5

VERSHINSKII, N.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

All-around vision in submarine television. Priroda 46 no.1:81-84 Ja 157. (MIRA 10:2)

1.Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSER, Moskva. (Television cameras) (Submarine photography)

TURLYGINA, Ye.S.; VERSHINSKIY, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk.

The use of electric current for killing nematodes in the soil.

Priroda 46 no.8:97-98 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Gelimintologicheskaya laboratoriya Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva (for Turlygina). 2. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva (for Vershinskiy).

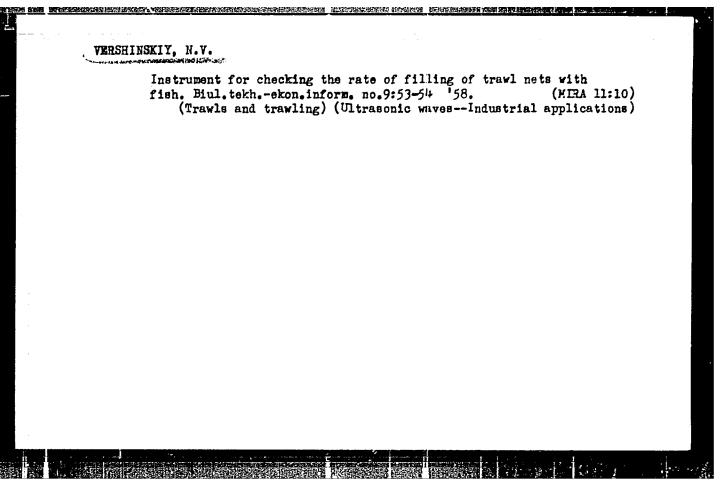
(Agricultural pests) (Electricity in agriculture)

WERSHINSKIY, N.V. Hethod for controlling ship worms of the family Teredinidae by electric current. Biul. Okean. kom. no.1:60-63 '5%. (MIRA 11:9) 1.Institut okeanologii AN SSSR. (Shipworms)

TURIYOTHA, Ye,S.; VERSHINSKIY, N.V.

Kxperimental data on the effect of a commercial frequency hightension electric current on the gall nematode [with summery in
Anglish]. Biofizika 3 no.1:116-118 '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Gel'mintologicheskaya laboratoriya AN SSSR, Moskva.
(NEMATODA) (SOIL DISINFACTION)
(ELMOTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE)



PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5268

Vershinskiy, Nikolay Vsevolodovich

Podvodnoye televideniye (Underwater Television) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 223 p. 8,000 copies printed.

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

Ed.: V. I. Arkhangel'skiy; Tech. Ed.: K. P. Voronin

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The author discusses basic problems of the theory and techniques of underwater television and analyzes prospects of developing this field of electronics in the near future. The material of the book is based on the experience gained in the Laboratory of Marine Electronics of the Institute okeanologii Akademii Nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences, USSR). It is claimed that this book is one of the first attempts to make a systematically arranged presentation of the various problems of underwater television. The author thanks the following for their help:

V. G. Bogorov, Scientific Superviser of the Institute of Oceanology and Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR;

Card 1/7

Underwater Television	SOV/5268
V. I. Marakuyev and V. P. Nikolayev, ratory of Marine Electronics; and Ye. B. V. Krusser, N. L. Artem'yeva, V. B. M. V. Kozlyaninov, Ye. I. Gagentorn, S. A. Yel'yashkevich, and M. N. Bulkh chapter are listed separately in the references: 63 Soviet (including 3 to 2 French, and 6 German.	M. Ponomarev, . Veynberg, I. N. Denisyuk, A. D. Dobrovol'skiy, urgin. References to each Bibliography. There are oc
TABLE OF CONTENTS:	
Foreword	3
Ch. I. Optics of Underwater Television 1. Television camera as a hydrooptics 2. Water transparency and its measure 3. Absorption and dispersion 4. Spectral features of water transpa 5. Light polarization	ement 7
Car d 2/3	

L 36070-66 EWT(1 ACC NR. AT6017044 SOURCE CODE: UR/2566/65/074/000/0013/0016 AUTHOR: Vershinskiy, N. V.; Mikhaylova, O. N. B+1

TITLE: Use of vibratory systems for measuring water density $q_{\mathcal{M}}$

SOURCE: *AN SSSR. Institut okeanologii. Trudy, v. 74, 1965. Elektronnyye pribory dlya okeanologicheskikh issledovaniy (Electronic instruments for oceanological research), 13-16 14

TOPIC TAGS: electric vibrator, fluid density measurement, fluid density

ABSTRACT: Vibrating densitometers for the direct measurement of fluid are compared. A number of vibrators are compared with respect to their possible use as densitometers for the direct measurement of fluid density and the results of the comparison are presented in tabular form. Low frequency electromechanical vibrators were not found suitable since their density measurement accuracy does not exceed 10^{-2} g/cm²; moreover, the immersion of these vibrators in liquids decreases their Q values because of friction loss due to viscosity. While a piezoelectric vibrator with a frequency of several hundred cps had the required sensitivity, it cannot be used in salt water since it is made of materials subject to corrosive action. Tests on cup-like piezoelectric measuring cells showed these to perform satisfactorily in fresh and salt water and other liquida

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-40019-66 --- EWT(1) -- GW ACC NR: AT6017045 SOURCE CODE: UR/2566/65/074/000/0017/0020 AUTHOR: Vershinskiy, N. V. ORG: none TITLE: EDV-1 electrodynamograph SOURCE: KAN SSSR. Institut okeanologii. Trudy, v. 74, 1965. Elektronnyye pribory dlya okeanologicheskikh issledovaniy (Electronic instruments for oceanological research), TOPIC TAGS: oceanographic instrument, electric measuring instrument, pressure measuring instrument, ocean dynamics / EDV-1 electrodynamograph ABSTRACT: An instrument for measuring the pressure of ocean waves is described. The instrument is reported to have been used with good results for the past ten years at the Sochi Hydrological Station. Wave pressure is measured by a sensitive elastic coil which deforms upon the action of a wave stroke. This coil deformation is sensed by a wire-wound pickup and registered by the dynamograph. The electrodynamograph consists of two 200 r wire-wound resistors, potential bridge, three-stage amplifier, magnetic demodulator oscillograph and self-exciting generator. A schematic diagram of the device is shown. The dynamograph can operate with 110 v, 127 v, or 220 v of alternating current supply. The frequency of the generator is 1000 cps and the natural frequency Card 1/2